The MODEL

For reliable Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, for men, boys and children, we are headquarters. We aim to give better value for the money than can be had in any other place in this city or State. Our immense and ever increasing trade shows how thoroughly we succeed in this.

Our Fall and Winter Stock is wonderful in extent, great in variety, and exceedingly low in price.

Do you need a good Do you need a Fall Do you need a pair **Business Suit?**

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In Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds, Flannels and Corkscrews, in both sack and frock styles.

Overcoat?

Then come and see our enormous line. ranging in price from \$5 to \$30. Our Silk-Lined Melton and all-Wool Cheviot Fall Overcoats at

Should be seen by every young man in the State.

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Then come and see our assortment, embracing all grades from a good working Pants at \$1 to the finest Tailor-made Pants at

We show a great line of fine all-Wool Cheviots at \$4.

Every garment guaranteed to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded.

Leading Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters,

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FOREIGN CONTRACT LABOR

The Hon. Edward McPherson Corrects Some of Mr. Bynum's "Inaccuracies."

When and How the Original Law was Passed and Repealed, Together with the History of the Act Passed by Congress in 1884.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10 .- The following letter is made public to-day:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. "My Dear Sir-I am asked to make a statement of the history of contract labor legislation, respecting which your Representative, Hou. Wm. D. Bynum, made in the House of Representatives Ang. 18, 1888, an incorrect and in-

complete statement. "In 1864, July 4, a bill became a law, the principal section of which declared valid in law all contracts made by immigrants to the United States from foreign countries whereby immigrants shall pledge the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months to repay the expenses of their immigration, and provided that such advances, if so stipulated in the contract, and the contract be recorded, shall operate as a lieu upon any land thereafter acquired by the immigrant. It was also provided that no such immigrant should be compulsorily enrolled for military service during the existing insurrection, unless he renounced voluntarily his allegiance to the country of his birth and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the

"The passage of such a law was recommended in Mr. Lincoln's message of December, 1863. The reason given was 'that the Nation is beginning to need life' under the sharp discipline of war which depleted our workshops and ma-terially lessened the supply of labor in every department of industry and mechanism. It was, therefore, recommended as a war meas-

ure, and passed as such. The original bill passed the Senate March 2 1864, without dissent. In this body at that date were such Democrats as Charles R. Buckslew. of Pennsylvania, now a Representative in Congress; George Read Riddle and Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, now chancellor of that State; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Mesars. Powell and Garrett Davis, of Kentucky; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, late Vice-president, and Mr. McDougall, of California. On the 23d of April, 1864, a like bill was unanimously reported from a select committee of the House and passed that bedy. The members of that committee representing the Democratic minority were John Law, of Indiana, and James S. Rollins, of Missouri. Some differences between the two bills were reconciled in a committee of conference, and the bill as reported by the conference committee passed both houses without opposition. In the House were such Democrats as Samuel S. Cox, Fernando and Benjamin Wood, and Jas. Brooks, of New York; Jas. E. English of Connecticut; Alfred P. Edgerton and William S. Holman, of Indiana; John R. Eden and William R. Morrison, of Illinois; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Most of these are yet in publie life and in good standing in the Democratic party. Of the entire membership of the Congress the only person who expressed any oppo sition to the measure was Mr. Saulsbury, of Del sware, who said that he did not think the government of the United States had any power

over this subject. "On the 4th day of July, 1864, Abraham Lincoln approved the act. This bill remained in operation three years and a balf, and on the 30th day of March, 1868, was repealed by the fourth section of the consular and diplomatic act of that year. (See United States Statues, vol. 15, p. 58.) These are the simple facts.

"The Honorable Wm. D. Bynum, of your city, in his recent speech in the House, declared that the Republicans alone were responsible for this measure. The record shows this not to be the fact. It was recommended by a Republican President and enacted by a Republican Congress, but with the concurrence of the entire Democratic minority, except Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, whose question was as to the power Mr. Bynum further states that the repealing law did not pass until 1885. I suggest that he study the statutes of the United States. He will find that it was repealed seventeen years before, and by the unanimous vote of the two Houses composing the Fortieth Congress, which was Republican in both branches.

The increase of immigration consequent

upon this act was very slight. The average immigration per annum for the ten years from 1851 to 1860, inclusive, was 259,884. The average immigration for the ten years from 1861 to 1870, inclusive, was 246,675. The average for the years of the existence of this law was only 266,633.

"The history of the act of 1884, probibiting the importation of foreign contract labor, to which also Mr. Bynum refers, is this: It passed the House of Representatives unanimously, June 19, 1884. When it came up in the Senate in the second session of the Forty-eighth Congress, Feb. 17, 1885, the record shows a considerable Democratic opposition. Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the third section, which was the penalty section. For that twelve Democrats and no Republican voted. Mr. Coke, of Texas, moved that labor to be employed in agriculture and stock-raising should not be included in the prohibitions and penalties of the act. For this hirteen Democrats and one Republican voted. Mr. Morgan moved that the act should not apply gration to such State from any country in Europe, or from Great Britain, Canada, Mexico, or any Central or South American State. For that sixteen Democrats and no Republican voted. For a provision that the act should not apply to any person who, in good faith. shou I assist persons and families to come from any of those countries for the purpose of perthe United States, sixteen Democrats and one Republican voted. For a substitute offered by Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, materially weakening the bill, fourteen Democrats and no Republican voted. On an amendment by Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, to strengthen the bill by directing that the district attorney of the proper district should be charged with the prosecution of suits under this act at the expense of the United States, fifteen Democrats and no Republican voted negatively. On the final passage of the bill eight Democrats and one Repubican voted negatively, the Republican because be thought the bill would be ineffectual. The record shows that the opposition to the House bill was from the Democratic side of the Senate. Mr. Bynum's intimation that the bill was forced through the Senate over Republican opposition is the reverse of true. This bill to prohibit the importation of foreign contract labor, thus antagonized, was approved by President Arthur on the 26th of February, 1885.

"Observe the action of President Cleveland two years later on a bill to prohibit contracting for convict labor. That bill passed both Houses with unanimity. It passed the House of Representatives in the first session of the last Congress; the Senate in the second session. It provided that in the erection or construction of publie buildings or other public works, or for all supplies of every description for the use of any of the departments, no convict or prison labor whatever, or the product thereof, should be employed or used on any public building or work, or in the preparation or manufacture of any of the supplies therefor. It was also provided that in all advertisements for such contracts this condition should be inserted. The bill reached President Cleveland after the 28th of February, 1887, or within a few days of the time fixed by

by law for adjournment. "He had three courses open to him: to sign it, if he approved it; to return it, with his objections to the House of Representatives in which it originated, and take the chapse of its passage over the veto; or to kill it outright by 'pocketing' it. He chose the last. His refusal to return with objections deprived Congress of all power to pass it notwithstanding his objections, and gave the measure a death-blow. The people of Illinois, three months before this action of President Cleveland inserted by a majority of 267,515 a like clause in the Constitution o' that State. The people of New York, three years before this action of President Cleveland, inserted by a majority of 138,916 a like clause in the Constitution of that State. President Cleveland, by his individual negative thus applied, absolutely defeated this application of the same principle to the public works of the United States. Very respectfully, yours, EDWARD McPHERSON. "Hon. J. N. Huston, Indianapolis, Ind."

Prominent Man Charged with Forgery. NEW HAVEN. Conn., Oct. 10.-Henry G. Hotchkiss, of West Haven, a hardware manufacturer, was arrested to-day, charged with forging checks upon the Yale National Bank of New Haven to the amount of \$20,000. He conlessed his guilt and was locked up. The forgeries extended over three years. The Yale bank lost about \$60,000 a year ago by the E. S. Wheeler & Co. swindle, and curtailed its dividend. To-day's loss has created considerable comment in business circles. Hotchkiss is thirty-two years old, married, has several chil-dren, has moved in high social circles, and his downfall creates a sensation.

WHEN INDICATIONS. THUBSDAY-Light Rains; warmer.

BLAINE'S BOW

He makes it to Indianapolis to-day. There are also several other people in town to-day.

They are all heartily welcome. To thousands of them THE WHEN is

A HOUSEHOLD WORD The half dozen and more WHEN STORES in Indi-ana clothe more people than any other system in the

The largest of the lot is

THIS GREAT ESTABLISHMENT n Pennsylvania street, opposite the Postoffice. More Hats.

More Furnishing Goods,

More Clothes, for men and boys, than any other house in the State. Nobody beats THE WHEN except in one thing,

THE PRICE!

That is always less than anywhere else, at

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

A SAD ACCIDENT Took both his feet off. About 12:30 o'clock noon. manners indicated that he was an old traveler, presented himself at the gates of the new Union Passenger Station. As he held a ticket for the train for Chicago, leaving at 12:05 noon over the Kankakee Line, he was passed through the gate. He entered one of the ladies' coaches, found a seat thrown open, and dethe ladies' coaches, found a seat thrown open, and deposited his hand-baggage in the rack above, hung up
(with a contrivance carried by him) his Miller silk
hat, put on a skull cap, pulled from his pocket the
morning paper, sat down, put his feet upon the seat
in front of him and proceeded to enjoy to its fullest
extent a journey over this model road. The people
who had been at dinner began to come in, the car filled up until all the seats were occupied; still our hero of the skull cap occupied a whole seat and his feet were on the other. The conductor passing through at this moment noted the situation. Going to the occupant of two seats; he took both his feet off

Mr. Swineburger, who met with this sad accident, will no doubt fully recover and live to try the same experiment on other roads, but it cannot be done on the Kankakee. We have other use for the seats in Our conductor took Mr. Swineburger's feet off, but we have not taken off any of our fast trains or low

SEE WHAT WE OFFER OCT. 15:

Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska. Minne-sota and Dakots, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and the Virginias. Tickets to points in these States, will be offered at one fare for round trip the last time on Oct. 23. Oct. 23, Great Falls, Mon., and return, only \$36.50. The best country now open for stock men, farmers, miners, merchants or mechanics. Go and see it.

California, Oregon and Washington Territory every

day at cheapest one-way and round-trip rates. TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. Depart....... 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm Arrive...... 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart. 3:55am 3:45pm
Arrive 11:50am 10:50pm
CHICAGO DIVISION.

For tickets, eleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Russia and Corea Sign a Secret Treaty-Important Privileges Granted the Former. London, Oct. 10 .- A dispatch from Shanghai to the Standard says: "It is alleged here that a secret treaty has been signed by Russia and Corea, which decree gives extensive privileges to Russian traders and residents in Corea, and the establishment of an exclusively Russian port at Funei. The Grand Duke Alexander recently had a cordial interview with the King of Corea."

Foreign Notes. German booksellers have ordered 75,000 copies of Dr. Mackenzie's history of the case of the late Emperor Frederick. The work will be

ready for sale in England on Monday next. The Munich Nachrichten confirms the report that Anarchists intended to make an attempt upon the life of Emperor William in Wurtemberg, and that great precautions were taken to protect the Emperor, the route of the imperial train having been changed.

A Coming Police Sensation.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10 .- Detective Schofield, of Chicago, whose mysterious trips to and from the Western city to this city caused so much talk, has returned to Chicago. Before leaving the city he said: "I am not ready yet to explain the object of the visit of attorney Troutman and myself to this city, but I will be when I return. The various rumors published about our business here are all wrong. We are not working up a diseased-ment case, nor has Milton Weston employed us, neither are we in search of Tascott, neither do we suspect that the Chicago boodlers are located here. Our business here is not known to any person in the city except ourselves and the shadows I have engaged. There will be two arrests of prominent persons in this city and one in Milwaukee. They are involved in a series of gigantic frauds, which have been going on for the past five years. An immense sum of money is involved, and the case is of vast importance to residents of the city. I do not look at our work from a sensational point of view, but, when matters come to a crisis, a decided sensation will be created in business circles. The parties who are criminally involved may know of our presence here, but they cannot run away. The

shadows are looking after them." A Victory for Mrs. Beem.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 10.-The widow of Gen. Martin Beem, of Chicago, has secured a verdice n the Supreme Court of Wisconsin against Daniel L. Kimberly and Augusta Kimberly for \$14,000, being one-third of the estate of Harvey Kimberly. Mrs. Beem was a granddaughter of Mrs. Kimberly. Daniel Kimberly, the executor of the estate of Harvey Kimberly. applied to the Winnebago county court for final settlement of his accounts as executor, and for an order of equal distribution between himself and his brother Augustus of the estate remaining in his hands, amounting to about \$42,000. The application was granted. Thereupon Lulu Stoughton Beem applied to the county court to have the order of distribution vacated, and that Daniel Kimberly be required to pay her a one-third share of the property. She applied to the Circuit Court and secured a reversal of the county court's judgment. This reversal is affirmed by the Supreme Court.

An Unsecured Note Buys a Bank. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 10.-An elegantly dressed, fine-looking man, giving his name as J. S. Danforth, was arrested here, yesterday, by Officer Donahue, of Cannelton, Ind., charged with defrauding a bank. Danforth arrived in Cannelton about two weeks ago, and registered from Ironton, O. He rapidly gained friends and confidence, and a few days ago bought out the banking business of Hall & Pace. He gave his personal note, without security, for the greater part of the purchase money. Two days since he drew \$500 from the bank, and, announcing that he was going after his family, left Cannelton. Hall & Pace became alarmed for fear the unsecured note might not be good for the \$500, and the arrest was the result.

Pole-Raising at New Paris,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW PARIS, O., Oct. 10,-Four hundred Republicans raised a one-hundred-and-fifty-foot pole, on the farm of John McNeil, two miles north of here, to-day. Andrew Scott, Rev. J. C. Metvey and J. H. Guild, all former Prohibitionists, are now for Harrison.

THE BIG STRIKE AT CHICAGO

Another Day of Turbulence Along the Lines of the Street-Car Companies.

The Police Charge the Crowds from Time to Time in Efforts to Protect Cars and Drivers, and Many Heads Are Broken by Clubs.

Exciting Scenes Attendant Upon the Company's Efforts to Resume Traffic.

A Conference Late Last Night Ended in a Flat Failure, and a Crisis Is Very Likely To Be Reached Sometime During To-Day.

THE CAR STRIKE.

Exciting Scenes Along the Lines and About the Barns During the Day. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Chicago, Oct. 10 .- There were a large number of collisions between the police and the crowds of people surrounding the car barns and on the streets to-day, and the temper of the strikers and their sympathizers is evidently becoming more irritable. All day long the tracks on the North Side were covered with obstructions, which were renewed as fast as removed, and the policemen guarding the cars were forced every few yards, to charge and disperse the crowds which gathered in front of the cars and assaulted the "scab" conductors and drivers with all sorts of abuse. The first serious trouble on the North Side occurred during the fifth trip made by the Garfield-avenue cars. They had proceeded as far as Indiana street without serious difficulty, when they encountered a crowd of perhaps 1,000 people who had piled obstructions on the track. A gang of railroad laborers were set to work to clear away the debris, when a fusillade was commenced by the crowd. Rocks, clubs and missiles of every description flew through the air, and when the police, after repeated charges, succeeded in dispersing the crowd, it was found that three of the laborers were seriously injured. They were Mike Gibbons, cut on the scalp and badly bruised, seriously injured; August Anderson, struck with a brick and face badly smashed; Nate Crime, struck in several places by flying bricks. They were removed to the hospital.

More trouble was experienced, at about the same spot, at 5:30. The crowd on the street had been augmented by persons returning from work, and at the hour named probably 5,000 people were packed in the block on Clark street between Illinois and Indiana. A number of Garfield-avenue cars came on their down trip, but were stopped at this point, where the disorderly crowd were throwing obstructions on the tracks. Some bold sympathizers of of the strikers got some cedar blocks from a neighboring street, and, piling them on the tracks, poured tar on them. The mass was then set on fire. The police endeavored to disperse the crowd, but the throng was so dense that their efforts were unavailing, and, realizing that an attempt to force the cars through would probably tresult in & bloody outbreak, they were ordered to return to the barns. No further efforts were made after this to run care on the

On the West Side all was quiet until about 2 o'clock, although large crowds had gathered about the Western-avenue barns. At about that hour Messrs. Gubbins and Carson, two superintendents, drove out of the barn in a buggy. Their appearance excited the wrath of the crowd, and they were met by a shower of stones. Both men immediately drew revolvers and fired into the crowd, which became excited to the point of frenzy. The horse became

frightened by the noise and started run, with the strikers in pursuit. The buggy dashed across Madison street, and Gubbins and Carson again fired into the crowd, which fell back and allowed them to escape. No one was hurt by the flying bullets. but Gubbins and Carson were captured by the police at Oakley street and locked up. The most stubborn encounter of the day, however, occurred at 4 o'clock, when an attempt was

made to run a car over the Madison-street line. Five thousand persons were crowded around the barn at Western avenue when the car was run out, and they greeted its appearance with a yell. The crowd had been thoroughly exasperated by the shooting affray two hours previous, and it was evident that it meant business. The car had not proceeded ten feet before the cannonade began. Stones and bricks rained upon the car fast and furious. Police Captain Aldrich, who was riding in his buggy along-side the car, was struck by a brick and had his scalp laid open. The driver of the car. a man named Huxter, was twice knocked from the platform by well-aimed missiles, while none of the policemen and reporters inside escaped without some bruises. Metters were getting critical, and the police appeared to be unequal to the crowd. Fighting their way foot by foot, the police gradually made way against the crowd, which fell away by degrees as the car proceeded eastward until, by the time Oakley street was reached, nothing harder than curses were being hurled at the vehicle and its occupants. The trip down town was accomplished without interruption, but when Ashland avenue was reached on the return trip the trouble began again. The turbulent crowd encountered when the car first started out was again met, and the mob contested every inch of the ground. Lieutenant Shea had to order charge, and the police did some more clubbing. Another charge had to be made at Western avenue, and finally, clubbing right and left, the officers succeeded in running the car into the barn. The railway officials wanted to run out another but Captain Aldrich, in view of the coming darkness and the evident bad temper of the mob, decided that such an attempt would be unwise, and the barns were locked up for the night. A large crop of broken heads resulted from the trip, but it is not known that any were dangerously hurt.

A conference was held to-night between Mayor Roche and committees representing the North and the West-side strikers, with a view to a settlement of the strike. At 9 o'clock the conference dissolved, but Mayor Roche declined to say what had been done. The street-car men said that they would report the result of the conference to the meeting of the strikers, who were waiting to hear from them, but declined to say anything for publication. A large number of extra police have been

sworn in to-night, and will be distributed to-

morrow at points where the greatest trouble is A telegram was received this evening at the North-side strikers' headquarters from the men who came here to take the strikers' places, but returned to Philadelphia. Those who were formerly in the empley of the traction company there have been refused their old positions, and the other Philadelphia employes of the Yerkes syndicate have taken the matter up. The traction company, the telegram states, has been notified that if the Chicago pilgrims are not taken back within twenty-four hours that a general strike will ensue. It is also stated that this

strike might extend to Rochester, Buffalo and

Brooklyn, in all of which places the syndicate

It is expected that General John M. Palmer will be greeted by an immense audience at Battery D Armory to-morrow night, and if the strike is still in progress the outcome of the meeting will be awaited with unusual interest. The meeting is part of the General's political canvass as a candidate in the election for Gorernor of Illinois, and was arranged a long time prior to the street-ear strike. General Palmer as at all times and places during the canvass announced his opposition to the employment of so-called private police agencies to perform public functions when a strike is pending. The immediate whelesale employment remark of private police by President Yerkes at the boxes.

very beginning of the strike, and their discharge by him when it was found that the Mayor, in this instance, forbade their use on the streets, has made the subject of "Pinkerton" a peculiarly delicate one now for an excited political meeting in Chicago. It is understood that General Palmer's party managers expressed fear to-day, that, discreet and adroit as they consider him, what he might say would be made to appear as inciting violence. Another matter discussed is the fact that the congregation of large bodies of men in times of public disorder is generally regarded as perilous in the extreme. The certainty of a great crowd at the meeting emphasizes this phase of the situation, and the results are being watched for eagerly.

and the results are being watched for eagerly.

Alderman John Reich, of the Twenty-third ward, took a very active and aggressive part in the strike to-day, and the strikers, who have explicit faith in him, have virtually accorded him the leadership in the organization of the strike. His first move this morning was to wait upon the strikers at their headquarters and consult with Secretary Browning and Attorney Walker as to the advisability and practicability of introducing an amendment to the North-side street-car ordinance, at the first convenient street-car ordinance, at the first convenient meeting of the City Council, similar to the act presented to the New York Legislature at the time of the great street-car strike in New York last year. The idea is to carry through a provision that all car conductors and drivers must, as an essential qualification, be able to prove a three-months' residence in Chicago before being employed upon the cars.

Negotiations Fruitless for Peace. CHICAGO, Oct. 10.-Just before midnight President Yerkes entered the Mayor's office, and a few minutes later a committee of twenty-one, representing all the strikers, appeared and were admitted. The committee was armed with full power to settle the strike. This authority had been conferred upon them by the general meeting of the strikers, which went into session after the early conference with the Mayor was ended. It was thought at midnight, in the best-informed quarters, that the strike would be at an end before daylight, the chief agent in bringing it about being the threat of a general strike on the syndicate's lines

in the cities of the East. The conference broke up at a late hour, proving fruitless. Mr. Yerkes would yield nothing. What the nature of Mayor Roche's subse quent talk with the committee was after midnight can perhaps be guessed from the grim message that Coyne sent to the hall where the men were waiting. The message was: "Tell the men to go home and be at the barns in the morning to see that no cars go out."

Chief of Police Hubbard was asked what would be done by the authorities. He said: "We shall meet force with force, and the cars will be run. The peace will be maintained, if it necessary to bring out cannon."

Ex-Committeeman Barry Makes a Savage Attack on Powderly.

OTHER LABOR NEWS.

New York, Oct. 10 .- Thomas Barry, until recently a member of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, addressed a throng at Cooper Union to-night. Referring to Mr. Powderly, he said: "We pay \$16 a day to a manstudying law and languages." Barry said he was sent down to Massachusetts to help the strikers Salem and Peabody, 3,200

number, who were starving. that time there was \$137,000 in the general treasury. Barry begged for \$10,000 to help the strikers, but could not get it until just before the Richmond convention. Then it was done to make votes for the administration. Mr. Barry directly charged Mr. Powderly with ordering the 25,000 pork-packers of Chicago to go back to work after Barry had secured an agreement from the employers granting the demands of the men. The speaker said that Mr. Powderly was jealous of him. and feared that if successful Barry would supplant him. Mr. Barry said that Knights of Labor had been discharged in the general offices at Philadelphia, and their places filled by "scab" help, two of which were young and pretty girls, who sat around all day and read novels. During the last four years the board had spent \$495,000. "How, and for what! You do not know, nor dare ask," added the speaker. Mr. Berry said that while the head of the order had advocated temperance, wine formed an important item in the year's bill. In conclusion, the speaker said the labor movement of the last two yerrs had been a miserable farce. The order that two years ago had 702,000 members had out 200,000 in it now.

The American Federation. PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.-Samuel Gompers, presideut of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a call for the annual convention, to be held at St. Louis, on Tuesday, Dec. 11. The basis of representation in convention is: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8.000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on; from each local district trades organization or federated body, not located within or having a national or intercational head, affiliated with this federation, one delegate. The membership of the American Federation of Labor is now over 500.000.

Losses by Fire. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 10.—The Young Men's rary Building was barly damaged by last night. Loss, probably \$8,000; insured. SHELBYVILLE, Oct. 10. - The large farm residence of Mrs. Mary Bass, in Marion township, burned this morning with most of its contents.

Loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,000. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 10.-The Presbyterian Church on Mt. Auburn, of which the Rev. Geo. L. Spinning is pastor, burned to-day. It is thought the fire had been smoldering since Sunday. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$10,000.

Obituary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 10.-Isaac L. Beach for years a city counci!man and leading hardwere merchant, died suddenly to-day of heart troubles, aged fifty-seven. Samuel Allen, a pioneer settler of Tippecanoe county, was found dead at his own gate at Romney, this county, late last night. He attended a political meeting. and returned alone. Not appearing at the usual hour the family began a search, finding him dead at the gate. Rheumatism of the heart was the cause of death. SPRAGUEVILLE, Pa., Oct. 10.-John Savace,

the poet, died last night at his summer home,

Schooner Sunk and Twenty Lives Lost. NEW YORK, Oct. 10.-The National Line steamer Queen, which arrived to-day from England, is reported to have collided with the fishing schooner Madeline on the 5th inst. It is said that twenty persons perished. The collision occurred at 2:50 A. M. Friday last, during a fog, off the banks of Newfoundland, when the Queen struck the Madeline amidships, cutting her in two and sinking ber immediately. The captain, first officer and steward of the fishing schooner were rescued after they had been in the water nearly an hour, but the rest of the crew, numbering twenty, were lost. In the collision the Queen lost her bowsprit and foremast. The Madeline was a French fishing schooner.

Western Union Election.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- The annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held to-day, Samuel Sloan acting as chairman. The only business transacted was the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year. The only change in the composition of the directory is the substitution of Henry M. Flagler for A. R. Van Nest. The annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888, shows gross earnings of \$19,711,164; expenses, \$14,640,592; net earnings, \$5.070,571; payments on dividend, interest and sinking fund account were \$4,574,208, leaving a surplus of \$496,363.

Mr. Stahlman Slapped by Mr. Scott. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 10.-At Frankfort, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Jas. H. Scott, member of the Legislature, slapped Mr. E. B. Stahl-man, third vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville road, twice in the face and was struck once in return by Stahlman's secretary. Mr. Scott was fined \$100. The affair was caused by some reflections made upon Mr. Scott at the last session of the Legislature, because of his action against the railroad in charges of lobbying pre-

Died from Starvation.

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 10 .- Mary Griffin, fiftyfive years old, died at the alms-house here today, after fifty-five days of voluntary star ration. She took nothing but water during that sime, and could not be forced to do otherwise.

For Bronchial. Asthmetic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronebial Troches" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in

JAMES G. BLAINE IN INDIANA

Maine's Distinguished Son Addresses a Vast Throng of Voters at Goshen.

Largest and Most Enthusiastic Political Demonstration Ever Witnessed in the Northern Part of the Hossier State.

Mr. Blaine Delivers a Brief, Forcible Speech, Taking the Trusts as a Topic.

Majority of These Combinations are Operated by Democrats, and Their Influence Is Exerted in Behalf of That Party.

BLAINE AT GOSHEN.

An Enormous Crowd of Indiantans Listen to a Speech Concerning Trusts.

escial to the Indianapolis Journal GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 10 .- Amid the booming of cannon, the Hon. James G. Blaine and party entered Goshen at 5:30 o'clock this morning. General Alger's private car, in which Mr. Blaine is traveling, was side-tracked on arrival. The party remained on board until after breakfast, which was served in the car. About 10 o'clock a reception committee, consisting of Gen. Milo S. Hascall, Hon. John H. Baker, Mayor C. W. Miller, Hop. William G. Herr, Senator Davis and Hon. John W. Irwin, visited Mr. Blaine at the car. Mr. Blaine, together with

Mr. Walker Blaine, Gen. Adam King. of Baltimore, and the other gentlemen in the party were driven over the city in carriages by the reception committee. The beautiful city was in holiday attire, houses covered with bunting, windows filled with pictures of Harrison. the well-kept lawns full of flags, and red, white and blue arches over the streets. An immense flag hung across a street near the court-house. The crowd had begun to assemble already, and the distinguished visitor was enthusiastically greeted. After a short drive through the streets, Mr. Blaine took a short ride out of the city. He took dinner with Hon. John H. Baker. The industrial parade was a grand success, and much credit is due to the committee in charge for the manner in which it was conducted. Gr. Marshal E. G. Chitaman was ably assisted by a large staff. The Goshen Cadets, a finely drilled body of young men, led the marchers. They were followed by a red, white and blue umbrella brigade. Next came Conn's Vetera t Artillery of the State militia. First s galore, with the inevitable tall black ha for headgear, loudly proclaimed the fact that their first vote would be for Harrison and Morton. The mechanisal and other industries of Goshen and Elkhart county were well represented. The furniture factories, barber shops, woolen manufactories, chair and pump factories were especially represented. A great many ladies took part in the procession, and there were many profusely decorated wagons filled with beautiful girls dressed in red, white and blue. A number of pracillustrations of free trade were given. A wagon representing a room with spinning wheels in disuse and the family in tatters, with the motto, "Effects of free trade, elicited great cheering from the crowd. Middlebury township was well represented by decorated buggies, each carrying a streamer with the name of a State or Territory. Among the reminders of the 1840 campaign was an immense log cabin on wheels, with cider barrel, real 'coon and all, and in it sitting the venerable John Whistler, whose eight sons, eighteen grandsons and one great grandson will vote for Harri-

lorn exception. She was in deep mourning and in an attitude of supplication. The suggestive word 'Dakota," which she displayed on her banner, explained the tableau. The paradewound up with a long string of wagens loaded with saw logs, each bearing streamers inscribed "Harrison and Protection." The procession was reviewed by General Hovey, General King, Corporal Tanner, Mr. Russell Harrison and others. It was thirty-five minutes passing the stand. At 2 o'clock speeches were made from several stands by General Hovey, Corporal Tanner, General King and others. Mr. Blaine was escorted to the grand stand at 3 o'clock. As he appeared in view enthusiastic cheers arose from the 15,000 throats of as many Republicans

son this fall. The original camp-chest used by Geo. William Henry Harrison in the war of

1812 also had a place in the procession. One wagon was filled with beautiful girls drossed

in the Harrison campaign colors, with one for-

assembled around the stand. The crowd was so large that it was impossible for those at the outskirts to hear the speaker, although Mr. Blaine's voice rang out clearly and distinctly His remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers, the allusion to General Harrison being the occasion for a prolonged outburst of applause. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Feilow-citizens of Indiana -'Stop Thief' is a cry not entirely confined to the criminal classes. The counterpart of the trick is known in political circles, and is especially noticeable in the present course of the Demoeratic party, respecting 'trusts.' In President Cleveland's famous free-trade message of last December, he warned the country of the danger of trusts, and argued that they were the offspring and result of the protective system established by the Republican party. At the same time, while assailing, in the wide sweep of his accusation, almost every industrial interest in the North, the President was particularly careful to be silent respecting the enormous tariff on sugar. Out of \$212,000,000 collected on importations of every kind, last year, over \$58,-000,000 came from sugar alone, which is equivato more than one-fourth of

customs revenue for the year. Mr. Cleveland penned bis message he knew that one of the largest trusts ever organized in the world, the sugar trust, was in full operation, and that if a protective tariff was helpful to that trust, he was giving it all the aid, both official and personal, in his power. If the words of his message are true, he is himself responsible for levying these countless millions upon the pockets of all the consumers of this country for an article of universal use among all the families in the land. [Cheers, and cries of 'That's so.] Nor was Mr. Cleveland's silence the only boon which the sugar trust received. When the Mills bill was under consideration the president of the sugar trust, Mr. Havemeyer, a well-known active Democrat of New York, appeared before the ways and means committee and, according to the statement made in open Senate by Mr. Allison, of Iowa, obtained such an arrangement of duty as was equivalent to \$6,000,000 in the pockets of the trust. If, therefore, the price of sugar has been unduly advanced to the consumer, the responsible parties, according to the President's doctrine, are the President himself and the ways and means committee who concocted the Mills bill in the interest of that trust. I think, moreover, that wherever you find one of the necessities of life cornered and controlled by an association of men for the purpose of reaping undue profit, you will find the supporters of Mr. Cleveland at the head of the

"Sugar may, indeed, be accounted a luxury, for we can exist without it; but salt is one of the primal necessities of life. We all know that a salt trust exists in this country, and the man who is now at the head of it, openly and avowedly conducting its affairs, is Wellington R. Burt, the present Democratic candidate for Gov-ernor of Michigan. Mr. Burt is earnestly advocating the removal of all duties from salt. This would seem another form of contradiction of the President's theory that profection is the first cause of all trusts, and it likewise fully justifies the ground taken during this canvass, that truets exist more freely in a free trade country-more freely in England than in the United States. I am, fortunately, able to give you a piece of information that has a strong bearing, I think, on Mr. Wellington R. Burt's salt trust, I hold in my hands a copy of the London Times of Sept. 5, from which I learn that they are favoring a salt trust in England. The statement in the Times, quoted from two

English papers locally interested, is this: "The efforts to form the great salt trust have suc-ceeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. All the Cheshire salt works have been provisionally ac-quired by a London syndicate represented by Messrs Fowler & Co., solicitors, Westminster, and negotia-tions are proceeding favorably to purchase all the